It may be of interest to your readers

presented in my former communications.

Since the invention and common use of

railroads and other modern facilities of

transportation and travel, large cities have

absorbed small towns. In this country,

whose these artificial facilities are so cheap-

ly made, we may expect men to divide

themselves chiefly into three classes. First,

the agriculturists, covering the country more

or less densely as it is fertile or otherwise,

and as there is demand for its productions;

next, manufacturers, collected in greater or

less numbers at points affording greater or

less facilities for manufacturing; and third.

factors, capitalists, men of fashion and leis-

ure, small artisans, and those dependent up-

I have endeavored to show that the cir-

upon which Louisville depends, includes a

Whatever then affects this circle affects

The first advantage that would result from

hands would be employed in digging the

clay, splitting the stone, and mining the

coal; thousands of skilful operators would

be changing the materials into forms requir-

It will be recollected that the manufac

and pulpable in all its attributes, that in the turing districts of the world generally are

leading staples.

not be forewarned.

Within the last three months this State

to the credit side of our account.

COMMUNICATION.

Let the Methodists Henr. -No. XI. To the Editors of the Examiner GINTLENEN-One of the positions assure by pro-slavery men, as stated in my tenth letter, turb the repose of the slave system is-"It is a citil institution existing by force of positive This is true, and always has been true of slavery-it exists by positive law and by that close, because it is contrary to the law of nature-by which "all men are born free and equal, and endowed with certain inalienable on them, collected in cities the extent of rights-among which are life, liberty, and the which will mainly depend on the fertility of rights—among the producing district around and the manweesting away of these rights, and the forcible ufacturing facilities near them. satestion of them. A distinguished Kentuckian has said: "The man who cannot see that involuncle of which Louisville is the centre, and soil of unsurpassed fertility, under a most unted upon the principle of taking by force that genial climate, with a surface peculiarly adapted for cheap means of intercourse, af-And this is one weighty reason why we should fording iron, lead, coal, and hemp in the the law of God, existing only by a positive law. greatest cheapness and abundance, and at positions where cotton and other important every man's natural sense of justice. The quesstaples can be most cheaply manufactured on their direct route to natural markets. and love? I answer, they are bound to respethis city also in the same proportion; not a the rights acquired under them, and no farther wheel can be turned by the water of Nolin and in a representative government, such as ours, where all power is in the hands of the or the Kentucky; no furnace can be erectpeople; the law so far from being an apology for ed on the Salt or White rivers: no spindle the system it authorises, is an aggravation of can revolve at Bon Harbor; not a shuttle as guilt-because we first make the law and can be thrown at Cannelton, but what will they claim protection under it, thus taking ad- add something to the profits of the Louisveninge of our own wrong! Hence the law is ville merchant and the wealth of the Loujustly supposed to be the fair, and honest ex- isville capitalists. present of the popular will, as every elector the establishment of the manufactories referred to, and to the circle described would be agricultural; hundreds of thousands of inherent in himself, of his own motion and will to demand its repeal. And whether he allows it iron, lead, and copper ores, excavating the

ranguage of Patrick Henry, "We once it to the On barren soils. The country around Manpartly of our holy religion, to show that its pre- chester was a series of barren sand hills, the slavery," they are opposed to that which cre- for £4 to £10 per annum, per acre. The ates and perpetuates it -- and we owe it to ourselves to show that in heart and action we are district of Glasgow, is narrow and hemmed spoond to the whole system of complicated in by rugged mountains. The Lowell diswrong. Let no narrow-minded, bigoted, time- trict seemed once an unbroken bed of stone. serving ecclesizatic charge me with teaching that The Pittsburgh district is of certainly supemake them free; I hold no such doctrines. To ductiveness of ours. slaves I give the advice which Paul gave, "Art they called being a nervant; care not for it, but i

or deallows it, he is, by the genius of our in-

stitutions, made a party to every law which af-

fects, generally, the welfare of the common-

al character-on the contrary, it is one so gross

My business in these numbers is with freecharacter of the christian, and in that to lose them. Christianity divests a man of no civil deli-releases him from no duty devolved upon the citizen and man-therefore, every man is selemnly bound to see to it, that so far as he can legally, peacently, and parfely use his influence to have the laws of the land conform to the precepts of Christianity. I have shown that slavety is not agreeable to the precepts of Christianily, and that according to the definition given of it, in the Justinian code, velavery is a constilation of the law of nations, whereby a man subjected to a foreign master against natural "Shall a christian people quietly fold their arms and say "let it alone," and thus perpetuate a system abhorrent to natural religion? trust they will not-that they will let the time pust suffice for such folly, and henceforward in-

ber to do away this repreach. It can be done

countitationally and safely to all concerned-it

can be done now-if you will "quit yourselves

like men," and labor earnestly for it. But a friend suggests that this kind of argument will not stir men from their apathy -their pecuniary interests will move them much soon er; and if they can be brought to see and feel that emancipation would subserve such interests, they will yield the system. Kentuckians, is this true? Are you to be moved to a high moral enterprise only by a consideration of dollars and cents? Are you to be mustered for the right only when worldly, sordid, gain looms up before you? Have you cast from you that noble generosity, for which you have been proverbial 1 do not believe it-you are still pliable to the touches of moral considerations still capable of being awayed by those high impulser which spring from principles of right and justice. No, Kentuckians, I will not believe you so apostate to all good--so stultified by sin, until I have further proof; but if there be one so abandoned, I beg leave to refer him to Caro, whose "facts and reflections for the people" cannot fail to cure his blindness, and convert him into an active Emancipationist.

Under the Bridge, Aug. 11th, 1848.

Navigation of the Amazon The navigation of the River Amazon by

steam has at length been attempted; the first essay having been made by a small steamer called the Guapiassu, drawing very little water. She proceeded from the city of Pata to the river Negro on the 6th of November, and returned on the 27th of January last-having occupied eighty-two days on the voyage, of which she was thirty-three delained at the bar of the Rio Negro, and called at twelve different places, stopping for the same cotton made up Manchester Examiner.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1848.

[From the Louisville Journal] money to invest give the aid of his influence and advice? Indeed, where is the man and what his condition among us who should not promote the establishment of whatever examine the most important results or corwill so add to our wealth and independrollaries naturally growing out of the facts'

We may look at the subject on a broader

Of the two million bales of cotton pro duced in the United States over one-half is made up into coarse sheetings and shirtings, which require but little skill in the operative and demand only capable overseers and perfect machinery; and both can be had here as cheaply as elsewhere. Cheap food, cheap power, and cheap material with an easy navigation, give the lower Ohio an advantage in the manufacture of these goods of at least 20 per cent. over New England and Europe; an advantage of even 5 per cent. would inevitably at-tract capital and skill and make this the

locus in quo-the seat of the manufacturer. Now, what would be yearly made and saved for the central West by the manufacure of this million of bales?

Put the cotton at the low price of 5 cts. per pound and the cloth at 21 cents per bound at home; we can pay the planter and carrier of the material the prices they now obtain, or an aggregate of 22 1.2 millions an end to the cost of their sustenance; of dollars, and we have then 16 cents per thirdly, an enormous augmentation of the pound to divide among the laborers in the

Whose land would not be enhanced in value, whose labor would not appreciate, whose capital would not yield larger returns based upon such an interest? What should we care for the sacking of banks and bankng houses by a Parisian mob, or the compination of the Chancellor of the Excheuer, the Board of Trade, and the Bank of England to put down the prices of our great staples and to bankrupt our debtors for coton and food, when we had such a safeguard? What longing should we have for the silver mines of Mexico when we held that which would draw that silver to us? We should then control the cotton and the cotton fabric-not the laces for the rich. but the covering for the masses-the material and the product that has become a newealth, and must either add to, or diminish ed by use and fancy, and thousands of acres barbarian as well as to civilized man; consuch as our slave code, existing without any moral character or relations, we might allow away from the point of use, thus giving a of a rival—yes, defy the power of the the plea, "It is a ciail institution," as a good large, and what is of more importance, a world.

and sufficient reason for letting it alone-but certain market to the producers of every If Louisville can and will control that interest, what a destiny is hera?

He called the attention of the Senate to their fellow sufferers. growing products of the most easy cultiva- of the history of dissolution.

For instance the teazel, a thistle required bate with having relaxed in his zeal for sickening barbarity. by the clothier, is as easily cultivated as Oregon at one time, and increasing it at At this moment he pronounces the slave corn, and yields a crop worth from thirty to this time. For thirty years he had urged trade the most lucrative one under the sun, the claims of Oregon; and with equal zeal and of the counteracting exertions of our Next. Financial—An evil of vast im- he urged them now. He reminded the Sen- gallant squadron he says, "They are doing the coast being too extensive. portance to the West is now developing it- ate of a letter which he wrote a year and a everything that men can do with the mistaself in the fluctuations of prices, trade, and half ago, in which he treated of the scheme ken view which they have of attempting to navy, who has served for ten years on the formed for keeping Oregon out of the do an impossibility."

Three months since the balance of trade Union. was largely in favor of the Mississippi val-All this talk about the dissolution of the ley, and now it is as largely against us. Union gave him no concern. He was pe ly sickening. All the results of the overproduction of our culiarily constituted as to that subject. His observation of public affairs went back to packed "like herrings in a barrel," they chiefs. If we were indebted to each other there that part of our history when Aaron Burr suffer from bruises, he stateswould be no danger to the country; the bal- engaged in his enterprise of disunion. He ances between creditor and debtor would be (Mr. B.) was a boy of sixteen, but was an do buise; but afterwards they become so pool, is less positive than the preceding teseasily liquidated by exchanges of immova- observer of events and a reader of the pub- emaciated, and are so light, that the bruis- timonies. He believes that to some extent ble assets. What one individual would lic journals. He acknowledged that he lose his neighbor would acquire; but when the creditor is abroad we must send with mortification—few things stone, as to the way of feeding the living must be almost equal to what it was formerthe specie to meet the difference between with his cordial approbation—he read, he cargoes packed closely in layers, lying on ly, and that the trade is still carried on with the avails of our produce and the amount said, with mortification the proclamation of our liability, we must sell the house and Mr. Jefferson, in which he denounced the eighteen inches deep, Mr. Jose Cliffe naive. the land for specie, and we never can know project of Burr as 'dangerous to the Union.' ly answered, in time to make due preparation what that for at that time there was not a neighbor.

difference is to be, because the produce is hood in the West in which Burr would disbe this: the vessels are so excessively of made up for by the shipments elsewhere to beyond our control and subject to influences of which we can have but little knowledge. If he had done so the women and children would have tied him haps the greatest punishment to which you eration is the diversion of the slave trade— We cannot be forearmed because we can- down and sent him to the nearest place of can put any person on board. There is the diversion of it from certain channels the justice, dragged by a dog-chain. has lost not less than a million and a half nature, and not concerning our own governof specie for Eastern and foreign demand, ment, he was listened to. But when, on hurry in doing it that those who are nearest with substantial aggravation. As her maand to pay the balances we owed abroad, the lower Mississippi, he did disclose his to one of the hatchways are more likely jesty's ship displaces so much water by her when, three months ago, we had a fair right treasonable objects, he was immediately to get a double portion of food rather than bulk below the line of flotation, so her to expect a balance of a million and a half obliged to fly into the wilderness and be-There is no need of stating the inconve- his hiding place, in his disguise—in a creek, duces a sickening effect upon him." the curtailment of discounts and loans, and the evils resulting perhaps from a necessary who, before affording him relief, demanded to the curtailment of discounts and loans, and the evils resulting perhaps from a necessary who, before affording him relief, demanded to the curtailment of discounts and loans, and the witness further explained that though than the ship suppresses a drop of the sea on which it floats. the evils resulting perhaps from a necessary who, before affording him relief, demanded loathsome duty should help each singly, he caution on the part of our banks and money his name. Who are you? As soon as he does not do it, because of the excessive gave his name, he was taken into custody, filth Now, how simple the remedy-a cotton and by a string led into the Georgia settlemill of 10,000 spindles will turn out four ments. Burr having heard of the sympamillions of yards of brown cottons per an- thy often excited in behalf of great men num, worth, at the low rate of seven cents struggling with adversity, appealed to some per yard, \$280,000. We should save at persons in Georgia for his rescue. He adeast three-fourths of this, as the cotton used dressed some boys as to his case, and, at in the mill, which now makes exchange, is first, very naturally excited their sympathy. not worth more than one fourth the product, But when these boys heard his name, they

The African Blockade and the Slave Trade. The second report of eridence taken before the Slave Trade committee is now published; and seldom have we seen so general a concurrence and veight of testimony to the effect that the blockade system has not prevented and never can either prevent or abate the slave trade, and that it has only greatly increased the horors of the passage and the cruelties of the traffic. It is but another exemplification of the hopelessness of the struggle with the smuggler, with the temptation of an enormous profit, attended with the shocking circumstance that the contraband commodity to be packed in the smallest compass, is human flesh.

The effects of the blockede have been

first, to increase very largely the scale of the ventures, as some are sure to be intercepted, the calculation being that one cargo out of four or five will cover the loss of the rest, and yield a profit; secondly, that the difficulty of shipping the slave on the block. aded coast has subjected them to new sufferings and privations in the depots called barracoons, and in some instances, the shipments appearing impossible, to death, 2,000 having in one case been massacred by their miseries of the passage, from stowing the to avoid the cruisers, is geometrical proportion increasing the suffrings and privations of the voyage.

Against more slaves more sufferings and leath, both on land ind sea, what is the the significant fact of steadily declining trade. prices for slaves, faller in the market since £75 to £40 a man.

At first the Brazilians were alarmed at subsided, and their alventurers felt their way, they acquired confidence, and shaped a complete system; and they now know by convinced it would be impossible. perfectly well that if the blockade shots up In the debate on the Oregon bill in the to bring 60,000 to the coast of Brazil, the itation in condemning entirely the employ-Senate, some of the Southern Senators have calculation is that 100,000 must have been ment of a marine force for the extinction and the shores of Africa, that is, of the slave trade, he declared he thought it result of the agitation of the slavery ques- 40,000 must have perished at sea, not ta- impracticable, and agreed with Clarkson in Clyde, passes through the manufacturing tion, Mr. Benton made the following re- king into account another portion that may his fears that an increase of the horrors have been destroyed before the shipment of would be the only consequence.

word and every letter of the bill from the Cliffe, M. D., a native of the United States sel gives his opinion, founded on experiit is proper and right to stead stores in order to rior fertility, but how far short of the pro- House; but the Senate had added to it ex- settled in the Brazils, and for some time en-

Mr. Jose Cliffe's account of the sufferings of the slaves on the passage is absolute-In answer to the question whether, when

"When they are first put on board they

As long some half-witted person whom they gener- most convenient for it into others less so, the as he presented mere designs of a dazzling ally have almost on purpose for it, to pass unhappy slaves being the sufferers by the come an outcast from society. There, in vessel, which is so ill ventilated that it pro-

"He has to get upon a mass of filth, and Brazil station. almost upon a mass of living bodies at the same time, because they roll out, and take

Their suffering from thirst may be vaguefrom the fact that a negro will drink a gal- try. lon of water a day in his natural condition, and when packed so closely that he cannot extent protective of our West Indies, as it small that Mr. Cliffe shrinks from specify. protection is to be compassed for the West lon was sixty miles within the walls, which He has heard that a teacup-full once in three rors practised both on land and sea on the dred feet high, with one hundred brazen

The question is, whether we are suppressing or increasing these horrors. Mr. J. L. Hook, Government Superintendent of Sierra legally would be less immoral and inhuman, to support the roof. It was two hundred Leone, answers the question, Is the slave than to augment all the barbarities of it in years in building. The largest of the pyrtrade nearer extinction now than it was be- order to compass an indirect protection of amids is four hundred and eighty-one feet fore the (blockade) force was stationed on our colonies, the coast? "I should say not."

He was then asked whether the blockowner, in despair of embarking them, to put has very much increased the horrors of the down or materially to check the slave trade, employed in its erection. The labyrinth of

slaves to a most incredible extent.

Capt. Forsham, engaged in the African the intensity of its crueltiies. trade, states that the only effect of guarding one part of the coast is to cause the slaves set off on the other sand? In Brazil no to be removed and carried off to another, diminution of the supply; on the contrary, and that the squadron cannot prevent the

Captain G. Mansel, R. N., had for some the blockade has been in operation, from time the command of the squadron; he has therefore had practical experience of what it can do, and what it cannot do, and the scheme of the naval blockade, having he cannot be suspected of any disposiexaggerated notions of the power and capa- tion to undervalue the service upon which bilities of the British navy; but as the panic he has been engaged. In answer to the question. Whether any naval force could suppress the trade so long as the demand their plans of evasion se as finally to form for supply exists, he replied, "I am perfect-

As to Captain Denman's project to block certain points, it opens other issues for the ade the coast by ships at anchor at certain traffic, and that the result is-no matter in intervals, Captain Mansel remarks, "If what quarter there may be interruption and failure, and in what quarter the vent and embracing upwards of 2,000 miles twentysuccess—a certain and copious supply of four vessels at anchor, I leave you to judge slaves to the market, the number for the how much of the coast they will leave unyear '47 being estimated at 60,000. But guarded." Asked whether he had any hes-

As for the employment of our ships on the fact, that the Senate had agreed to every A most remarkable witness is Mr. Jose this worse than abortive duty, Capt, Manductiveness of ours.

It is said that the growth of Lowell adof that second chapter, which the Senator Mr. Jose Cliffe, it seems, made large can be devised." There are no vicissitudes vice, as he words it, "the worst school that ded at least a million of dollars to the val- from S. Carolina had spoken of, as a part of profits by the slave trade, and when he had of weather to practice the men, it is either ne of the lands around it. Those lands, the history of the dissolution of the Union. sufficiently filled his pockets to afford a connot long since worth five, ten, or twenty Chapter "number two" was to open when science, he felt such a repugnance to the nado, of which there is ample warning, and dollars per acre, are now worth from fifty both Houses had agreed to this Oregon bill, sufferings and destruction of life pertaining which does not last more than three hours, to five hundred dollars, and they yearly re- word for word and letter for letter; and to the odious traffic that he abandoned it. all sail is taken in, and for the usual weathquire an expenditure of from five to twenty when the Senate interjected in the bill a Notwithstanding the tardness of his moral- er a reef is never required. Thus it is all dollars to make them as productive as ours foreign question—a question relating altoare without the aid of artificial enrichment. gether to another subject—and this number his fortunes, Mr. Jose Cliffe is a very shrewd northern climate, the best men, the older These made lands are now employed in two was to go before the country as a part and not an ineloquent witness. What he seamen, suffer in health, and are lost to the has seen he describes forcibly, and he has service. Discipline, too, is impaired, espetion, but which will not bear transportation. He (Mr. B.) had been taunted in the de- witnessed scenes of the most hideous and cially by the boat work, which makes the only active part of the duty.

Mr. T. B. Horsfall, an African merchant residing at Liverpool, is of opinion that the squadron will never suppress the slave-trade

Mr. T. Thompson, surgeon in the royal coast of South America and Africa, is of opinion that the adopted means of prevention tends to increase the trade, stimulating as it does, the gambling spirit which is a prominent characteristic of the African

The evidence of Mr. J. Moore, chairman of the Brazilian Association of Liverthe squadron interposes obstacles to the slave trade, but he adds that the supply

obstacles, but the obstacle is merely local. it elsewhere, but no more suppressing i

We shall conclude with the evidence of Captain Stopford, of the royal navy, who lately commanded H. M. S. Pearl on the

He is asked whether, as a naval officer,

Of coarse the interest of the slaver is to lington, by Lord John Russell, by Mr. on his shoulders as before. "You have givtake all care for the recovery of the poor Clarkson, by Sir F. Buxton; and yet the en me a pretty chase," said he, peevishly. creatures, but many are too far gone to ralist to the object has been adopted, and is officers to partake of a veal cutlet, with ly inferred (imagined it can hardly be) carriage, at an enormous cost to the counthem and the cattle dealer. -Le Follet.

turn round unless all his fellow-sufferers raises the price of slaves in Cuba; but for Nineveh was fifteen miles by mine, and turn too simultaneously, with the tempera the moment admitting this point, which is forty round, with walls one hundred feet high, ture at 120 or 130, their allowance is so far from certain, is it to be endured that a and thick enough for three chariots. Bab ing it. "It is too horrid almost to say." Indies at the price of all the increased hor were seventy-five feet thick and three hundays will support life for twenty or thirty unhappy negro captives whose protection gates. The temple of Diana at Ephesus, so much at heart, and undoubtedly have very two hundred feet broad, with one bundred heavily at pocket? To revive the slave trade and twenty-seven columns, sixty feet high

If in the evidence to which we have referred, that of nine witnesses out of fourteen The stones are about thirty feet in length. ade had diminished the horrors of the trade? examined by the committee, showed merely and the layers are two hundred and eight; His reply is, "I think on the contrary, it that the blockade system had failed to put three hundred and sixty thousand men were middle passage."
the continuance of it at a charge of nearly a million a year, and attended with much and twelve halls. Thebes, in Egypt, prewith the African coast, states his opinion suffering to those employed in the service, sens ruins twenty seven miles round. mill and the field, and as commissions of unhappy creatures more closely in small that the present system has not conduced to would be a very inconsiderate piece of Quixthe factors and the profits of the capitalists vessels, and from the leanty supply of was the suppression of the slave trade, and that otism; but it becomes far worse, and moralthe enormous sum of SIXTY-Two MILLION ter, to escape the legal evidence of equipit never will succeed. He further alleges by criminal, when it appears that our mists miles round, and contained twenty-five thoument; lastly, a circuious and longer voyage that it has not only failed of its object, but ken humanity is augmenting all the horrors sand citizens and four hundred thousand "has aggravated the sufferings of the it is intended to repress, that we are both en- slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so tich larging the scale of the traffic, and doubling in donations that it was once plundered of

> [From the London Spectator.] Vancouver's Island.

A suspicion has been very naturally excited that Lord Grey is about to give away a very valuable piece of national property. Vancouver's Island, on the American Pacharter to the Hudson's Bay Company; the middle seven pounds of nitre, carbon what for, does not appear. But unless the and gypsum, in the proportions of six, two. transaction should wear a totally different and two, and also one quart of water; at a aspect on fuller explanation, it is one of the touch of the finger on a small piston, char-Lord Lincoln has drawn attention to the tass and sugar, the compound is in a moment subject in Parliament; and the Morning converted into steam to an amount so enor-Chronicle opportunely puts together what mous, that it equals the amount produced by scanty information on the subject at present a five-horse steam-boiler, and is equivalent to

very similar to our own, but milder and more equable. It possesses a fertile soil, good coal, reaching to the water's edge on various parts of the coast, What makes ment is, that an American company is about o run a line of steemers from the Colum bia River (almost within sight of the island) to Panama, and this company are at this moment contracting for their coals in Eng land. Another project is on foot for estab lishing steam communication between the West coast of America and China, in short an opening exists for supplying, exclusively from a British possession, the whole Pacific trade by means of steam navigation. Above all, Vancouver's Island possesses, or commands, all the harbors of the Western coast of North America-for there is not one between San Francisco, in California, and the Straits of Juan de Fuca. For all these reasons it is highly important that a party of British colonists, prepared to turn these natural advantages to account, and to maintain our Supremacy in the Pacific, should be established in this favored situation; and as the demand for coal offers the annual inducement of an immediate export trade, it is not wonderful that there should e persons in this country ready and wil-

Improved Bell-Hanging.

A short time since we noticed Parker's patent "annunciator" for hotels, mansions &c., whereby only one bell is required, and the particular room is indicated by a number appearing on the face of the machine. It seems to be a very ingenious and efficient arrangement. In consequence of that notice we have received a letter from Lincoln signed John Middleton, stating that he has been in the habit of effecting the same years, and the Great Northern Hotel, Lincoln, where, in a short time, may be seen forty-four rooms on two landings, all communicating with two bells. He says:—
"I have no intention of patenting my method, and any person is at liberty to examine it, and either carry it out in its integrity or make such improvements as ingenuity may suggest." At the Holt's Arms Inn, Bir.

Rust, Commissioner of Common Schools in N. Hampshire, says, in relation to the new Methodist Theological Seminary at Coucord: "The prospects of the Biblical Institute were never so flattering as at present. There are some nobie young men there. God bless the far sessing spirits who started the enterprise; it shall send a holy influence into the future."—Evang. the appearance of the landlord or landlady, and Pactanau, eight destitute districts, where the appearance of the landlord or landlady, twelve hundred converts are waiting for bap-

A few years ago a butcher of Caen bought same time, because they roll out, and take up everything that they can,"

The prisoners far from the hatchway frequently do not get any portion of the rations.

The ships upon their arrival are often in er officers the utter hopelessness of the atsay \$210,000. Eight such mills then would have saved us an amount equal to said Mr. B., will be the end of all attempts so horribly filthy a state as to be abandoned, the million and a half of specie sent to pay to dissolve this Union—to divide it by any left to rot or to be taken by any who would vigilance of the squadron caused any of the The cattle-dealer declared this to be imposline. He would, he said, think that a man or could accomplish the cleansing. In cruelties practised; his answer was in the sible, and a wager was accordingly laid be-Manchester Examines.—

Missionaries Muracered.

The Sidney papers of the 31st of Jan.

The Sidne line. He would, he said, think that a man or could accomplish the cleaning. In cruelties practised; his answer was in the sible, and a wager was accordingly laid besome instances convicts are compelled to affirmative, the vessels being more crowded tween him and the butcher, who merely his successor in the Mission at Ningpo.

WHOLE NUMBER 64. From the London Examiner. | idiotic appearance—a leaden appearance. | matches in Chelsea reach. This result was swearing all the way. In a quarter of an distinctly foreseen by the Duke of Wel. | hour he was again at the octroi, with asack persevered in, notwithstanding its cruel mis- which, having won the wager, he treated lournal du Grande Monde.

against the worst wrong we profess to have was four hundred and twenty-five feet long, high, and six hundred and ninety-three feet on the sides; its base covers eleven acres.nineteen thousand pounds sterling, and Nero carried from it five hundred statues. Ror was thirteen miles round.

Fire Aunibilators.

The London Builder gives an account of a Fire Annihilator, which is described as a small machine of the size of a common pail. cific coast, is to be ceded under a royal containing several iron encasements, and in nost glaring abuses of official power, ged with a small quantity of chlorate of poa brigade fire engine. The whole machine Vancouver's Island is situated in the Pacan be made for rive DOLLARS, of which cific, very nearly in the same latitude as the combustible spent is worth only about hree dollars and a half

A young English traveler contracted in Valencia a love affair with a pretty gipsy girl. The mother wished he should marry her at once; but the Englishman declared the latter peculiarly valuable at this mo-"What!" said the gipsy laughing, "not rich nough in the land of guineas! With so renowned a thief as my daughter you will in a year be a millionaire."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

GREAT PRIZE -An Edinburgh paper mentions hat a prize of £2,000 has been offered to the students of the Scottish Universities, for the best essay on Natural Theology. Another set of Bridgewater Treatises may be anticipated

ROCHESTER GERMAN MISSION -The Methodists are about establishing a mission among the Germans of Rochester, N. Y. Two hundred dollars have been appropriated for the object by the Methodist Mission Board.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS COM mence their anniversary sessions in Boston the second Tuesday afternoon in September, to con-tinue three days. They have at present about five hundred and fifty missionary laborers under

The 600th anniversary of language the founda-tion stone of the Cathedral of Cologne was to ling to make the adventure if they could obout the 14th, 15th, and 16th of August, inst., tain the support and encouragement of Government.

on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of August, institution the support and encouragement of the newly constructed portions of the edifice will be consecrated. The Archduke John and the King of Prussia are expected, and there is a report of the Pope coming to assist on the

> METHODISM.-There are in New Hampshire METHODISM.—There are in New Hampstere one hundred Methodist churches, and 9,800 members. The number of local preachers is 67. The largest church is the second in Manchester, which reports 515 members.
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> The late Canada Wesleyan Conference report-

ed an increase of members during the past year, amounting to 2,093.

The Archives Israelite says: "It is calculated that the total number of Jews spread over the surface of the globe is 6,000,000 of souls. Of thing for a long time past, and pointing to these 180,000 are in the enjoyment of civil the Palatine Hotel, Manchester, where his rights, viz: 30,000 in the United States of Amerarrangement has been in operation for two 90,000 in Holland, 10,000 in Belgium, and 90,000 in France. In England 20,000 are as yet

METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

mingham, an electric telegraph has been established to supersede bell-ringing. The object is to avoid any trouble to the visitors ber of the Baptist Missionary Magazine, states who frequent the house in calling for reducing Mr. A's absence, six hundred. He had freshment, as indicated on the dial-plate.—
By turning a handle, which communicates with the wires, the party is enabled to order any refreshment he may require without troubling the servant, and can even request the appearance of the legislary or legi